FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 NOVEMBER 1984

Lebanon

Talks Postponed — Israel has agreed to Lebanon's request to postpone the military talks for several days because of "technical reasons," Jerusalem radio reported. Lebanon has not yet chosen its delegation to the talks due to the Cabinet's failure to hold a meeting planned for 4 November, according to an informed source cited by the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio. He said the Cabinet session was postponed until 7 November for three reasons: The absence abroad of Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt; President Amin Al-Jumayyil's 4 November visit to Algeria; and Prime Minister Rashid Karami's visit to Tripoli the same day.

Earlier, Jerusalem television disclosed that the Israeli and Lebanese delegations to the talks in Al-Naqurah will be headed by brigadier generals. As for Israel's withdrawal conditions, senior security officials cited by *MA'ARIV* reaffirmed Israel's insistence on including the army of southern Lebanon in the security arrangements, but indicated that Israel will not oppose a change in the force's name and its eventual integration into the Lebanese Army.

In a related diplomatic development, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Richard Murphy in Damascus on 4 November, Damascus radio reported. The talks focused on Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon. Khaddam subsequently flew to Algiers, where talks were already underway between President al-Jumayyil and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, according to Algiers radio.

Islamic Jihad Threat — Voice of Lebanon radio announced on 4 November that it had received information about a threat by the Islamic Jihad Organization to carry out an operation against U.S. interests in the Middle East within the next 48 hours. An anonymous caller told a news agency in Beirut that the Jihad Organization is ready to attack "American interests and the American Navy wherever they are," according to AFP.

Ports — An Army command statement broadcast by Beirut radio confirmed that the Lebanese Army began implementing measures to close illegal ports on 3 November. However, the Islamic Unification Movement unloaded weapons from a ship docking at Tripoli, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. Prime Minister Karami's subsequent visit to the city was designed to ensure that the northern port conforms to the new regulations, according to Radio Free Lebanon

Israel

Economic Measures — The government, the Histadrut, and the employers signed an agreement on 2 November for a 3-month freeze in wages, prices, and profits, Jerusalem radio reported. Courts will take steps against exorbitant prices and profiteers, though the prices of some basic commodities will not be frozen. Employees will forego a share of their cost of living increments, the radio noted, but low-income groups will receive their full increment. The Histadrut unanimously approved the package deal and, in remarks broadcast by the radio, its secretary general expressed satisfaction that the government and employers had accepted the principle that all sectors of the population should share the burden of the measures, except for the poorest strata. In a statement broadcast by the radio, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres described the agreement as an "extremely important" initial step toward healing the economy.

Security — Police have arrested an Israeli soldier in connection with the 28 October attack on an Arab bus, Jerusalem radio disclosed. The suspect said he fired a rocket at the bus because he could not bear to see Arab terrorist acts go unanswered. Meanwhile, after several katyusha rockets landed in the Bet She'an Valley over the weekend, Israeli military sources warned that if the Jordanian Army fails to prevent such acts, the IDF will have to respond with "appropriate and effective" action, according to Jerusalem television. The PFLP issued a statement in Damascus claiming responsibility for the shelling, Radio Monte Carlo reported. In another development, Jerusalem radio reported that 21 Arabs were injured in the Gaza Strip by handgrenades thrown at Israelis on 2 and 3 November.

Syria

Rif'at al-Asad, the president's brother, will soon return to Damascus to assume the post of vice president and security adviser "without specific authority," according to Syrian sources cited by Kuwait's *AL-WATAN*.

Dignitaries in New Delhi

A number of bilateral talks were held by dignitaries attending the funeral of Indira Gandhi in New Delhi. Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi exchanged assurances by telephone of their mutual desire for normalization of relations and a good-neighbor status, Karachi radio reported. Other talks with Zia noted by the radio involved PRC Vice Premier Yao Yilin, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. In a discussion between Zia and Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, described by IRNA, support for the Afghan people's struggle against foreign occupation was reaffirmed. Other Velayati talks cited by IRNA included discussions of bilateral cooperation with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and with the Algerian prime minister.

Meanwhile, hopes for broadening relations between the DRA and India were expressed by DRA Premier Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand in a meeting with Indian President Zail Singh reported by Kabul radio.

The Middle East situation, particularly Lebanon, was the focus of a discussion between Khaddam and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar noted by Damascus television. Although Baghdad Voice of PLO announced that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in New Delhi and offered condolences to Rajiv Gandhi and President Singh, the radio made no mention of any contacts between 'Arafat and other Arab officials.

Iran-Iraq

The Iranian offensive of 18-19 October failed in its political and psychological goals as well as in its military calculations, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn asserted in his address to the opening session of the recently elected Iraqi National Assembly, carried by Baghdad radio. He claimed that Iran had intended to cover up its own disappointing elections and to obstruct the Iraqi election process.

Iran

A number of speeches and a "glorious ceremony" in Tehran marked the anniversary of the U.S. Embassy takeover, according to Tehran radio. In his Friday sermon, broadcast by the radio, President 'Ali Khamene'i asserted that the takeover showed that America's power and formidability are myths, although he claimed that Iran is an enemy not of the U.S. nation but of "domineering policies." As long as these policies continue, he said, Iran cannot have relations with the United States. On 4 November Speaker 'Ali 'Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed to the Majlis that the event showed the superpowers' vulnerability, and expressed the hope that it will inspire other nations, IRNA reported. Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi visited the former embassy, according to Tehran radio, where he was informed that more than 2,000 pages of documents that had been shredded have been reassembled.

DRA

U.S.-made missiles fired at Kabul and suburbs on 3 November killed 5 and injured 16 civilians, Kabul radio reported. Meanwhile, in the Panjsher Valley and environs, according to the clandestine Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan, the mujahidin shot down seven helicopters and one fighter plane.

Sudan

The clandestine Radio SPLA (Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army) began transmitting in English and Arabic on 2 November with an inaugural address by Joseph Oduho, an official of the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Movement (SPLM), on behalf of SPLM Chairman John Garang de Mabior. Oduho castigated Omdurman radio for broadcasting only in classical Arabic, "the language of the few," and promised that the new radio station would educate the Sudanese masses in the SPLM philosophy of equality, justice and liberty "on which the new Sudan will be built." In a radio interview on 3 November, Oduho attacked the Sudanese "ruling class" for its insistence on the Arabization of non-Arabs and the Islamization of non-Muslims while ignoring human needs in backward areas, in contrast to the SPLA-SPLM goal of a nonsectarian, united Sudan under a socialist system.

YAR

YAR authorities foiled a coup attempt and a bid to assassinate President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih just before his visit to the USSR, according to reports in Kuwait's *AL-WATAN* cited by INA. However, the YAR charge d'affairs in Kuwait, in a telephone call to INA, called these reports "baseless and fabricated." Thus far, Sanaa radio has not been observed to mention a coup or assassination attempt.

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Keshtmand, Barialay Depart for New Delhi
LD021614 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, today left Kabul for New Delhi to take part in the cremation ceremony of the body of late Mrs Gandhi.

The correspondent of BIA reports that Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, is accompanying Soltan Ali Keshtmand.

Soltan Ali Keshtmand and his entourage were seen off at Kabul Airport by Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; some members of the party's Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat; vice chairmen of the Revolutionary Council Presidium; vice chairmen and members of the Council of Ministers; the deputy head of the Protocol Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the ambassador of India in Kabul.

Tikhonov Cables Karlam While Overflying DRA
LD021741 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] N. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, while overflying Afghanistan, has sent the following telegram to Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers:

As I overfly Afghanistan I present my best wishes for peace and progress to you, the PDPA Central Committee, the government and the friendly people of Afghanistan. I am confident that the unshakable friendly and fraternal relations and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DRA will also in the future be further consolidated and broadened in the interests of the peoples of our countries and of world peace and security.

Counterrevolutionaries Fire Missiles on Kabul
LD041749 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The bloody hands of the counterrevolutionary criminals became stained with the blood of our innocent people once again, and last night left in mourning a number of our toiling people in some parts of Kabul old city.

The criminal and non-Moslem counterrevolution, on the instructions of their imperialist masters, using fatal U.S. weapons, at about 2030 hours [local time] last night fired missiles made by the U.S. criminal imperialism at the suburbs and city of Kabul, as a result of which five of our innocent compatriots including men, women, and children were martyred and another 16 received severe and minor injuries.

A BIA correspondent reports that as a result of this bloody and painful incident, 3 homes were completely destroyed, 23 houses were badly damaged, and a store was burnt down, causing millions of Afghani damage.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council summoned the party and government responsible officials of Kabul city and instructed them to give immediate and emergency aid to the victims of this incident. The damage resulting from this anti-human and inhumane action of the rebels has been assessed by an authorized party and government commission and immediate emergency aid to the victims has begun.

'Perpetrators' of Airport Explosion Executed
LD041815 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] The perpetrators of the tragic and fatal incident of the explosion outside the terminal of Kabul International Airport were executed yesterday.

A spokesman for the DRA Special Revolutionary Court said that the criminals causing this incident, who had been tried in an open session of the special revolutionary court in a free and democratic revolutionary atmosphere, confessed to the crimes perpetrated and to their participation in the incident and, on the basis of their confessions, evidences, and sources of proof of their criminal background, observing the revolutionary and democratic legality and justice, were found guilty and nine of these criminals were sentenced to death, one of them under age 19 was sentenced to 15 years in prison in accordance with Article 84 of the penal code.

The spokesman added that an appeal for amnesty was rejected by the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium and, in accordance with Article 58 of the DRA Basic principles, their execution was approved and was carried out yesterday.

The penal measures by the DRA Special Revolutionary Court concerning these criminals were taken in accordance with items 217 and 175 in consideration with Article No 203 of the DRA Penal Code and consequently they were sentenced to death.

The criminals who caused the explosion outside the terminal of Kabul International Airport, in addition to causing the death of 13 people, severe body injury to 47 people, and minor injuries to 160 of our compatriots, had inflicted great material losses.

Delhi Reports Gandhi Cremation Ceremony

BK031134 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1055 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] The body of the late prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, was consigned to flames a short while ago. The funeral pyre was lighted by her son and the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. The last journey started from Teen Murti Bhavan [house] at around 1230 [0700 GMT] today. The body was taken in a procession to Santivana on the banks of the Jamuna River where it was consigned to sacred flames. The three service chiefs were the chief pallbearers.

The cortage was being esorted by about 175 personnel drawn from the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The funeral procession included the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, close family members, and other dignitaries.

All India Radio correspondents report that people in large numbers lined up on both sides of the funeral route to have a last glimpse of their beloved leader. Delegates, including the heads of state and prime ministers from about 100 countries, attended the funeral.

President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan also arrived this morning. Mother Teresa, who was on a tour of the United States, has reached the capital. Other dignitaries who arrived today include the Japanese prime minister, Mr Nakasone; Mrs Imelda Marcos, representing the president and the people of the Philippines; the prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, Mr 'Abd al-'Azizal-Ghani, and the president of Bangladesh, Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad.

Rajiv Gandhi Collects Ashes

BK050342 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Amidst the chanting of Vedic hymns, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, collected the ashes of his mother, Indira Gandhi, from the place of cremation near Shantivana at 0630 [0100 GMT] this morning. Members of the Union Cabinet and several MP's were also present. Despite chilly weather, thousands of mourners assembled to watch the ceremony. They were saying Indira Gandhi Amar Rahe [Indira Gandhi will remain immortal].

Before collecting the ashes, Mr Rajiv Gandhi went round the pyre and sprinkled holy water. About 40 copper urns were filled and decorated with flowers. The urns are being brought to Teen Murti Bhawan, where these will be handed over to the representatives of state governments and union territories. One urn will be kept at Teen Murti House to enable the people to offer their homage.

The ashes will be taken to all parts of the country to enable the people to pay respect to the departed leader.

Thereafter, the ashes will be scattered on the 11th of this month over the snow-clad mountains of the Himalayas, which were dear to her.

World Leaders Attend Indira Gandhi Funeral

Tikhonov Delivers Chenenko Letter

BK030140 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 0100 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Several world leaders who are in the capital met the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in New Delhi. The Soviet prime minister delivered to Mr Rajiv Gandhi a letter from the Soviet president, Mr Chernenko, expressing deep sorrow at the tragedy. Mr Rajiv Gandhi assured Mr Tikhonov that India will continue the policy pursued by Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mrs Indira Gandhi and strengthen its friendly ties with the Soviet Union and other countries.

The Zambian president, Mr Kenneth Kaunda; the king of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuk; and the PLO chairman, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, also met Mr Rajiv Gandhi. They conveyed their heartfelt condolences over the death of Mrs Gandhi. They spoke with great feeling and made touching references to the departed leader.

Perez de Cuellar Arrives

BK030740 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] The UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, has strongly condemned the acts of terrorism and violence which, he said, have become an unfortunate phenomenon in all parts of the world. He was talking to newsmen on his arrival in New Delhi. He said it is sad that Mrs Indira Gandhi, who was a source of inspiration to the Third World, is no more.

Bulgaria's Zhivkov Lays Wreath

AU031552 Sofia BTA in English 0836 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi, november 3 (BTA) — This morning Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council laid a wreath and paid his last respects before the sarcophagus with the mortal remains of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, villainously assassinated on October 31.

The ribbon on the wreath reads "To Indira Gandhi, the Faithful Daughter of the Indian People and Great Friend of Bulgaria. Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian party and state leader wrote the following in the book for condolences: "I render homage to the memory of Mrs Indira Gandhi — the worthy daughter of the Indian people, the outstanding politician of our times, the great friend of Bulgaria."

Afghanistan's Keshtmand Meets President

LD031651 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of

Ministers; and Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, today at 0830 hours local time went to [word indistinct] Palace where the body of Mrs I. Gandhi was lying in state. They laid a wreath there.

According to another report, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand and Mahmud Barialay at 1145 hours Delhi time, met Zail Singh, president of India, and expressed to him the profound sorrows of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and of the government and people of Afghanistan about the mournful loss of Mrs I. Gandhi.

The chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers regards the death of Mrs I. Gandhi, a great international personality, as a great loss, in particular, her unprecedented [word indistinct] and guidance of the Nonaligned Movement. He also recalled the major and prestigous role of I. Gandhi for international peace and security.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand praised the role of the late I. Gandhi for the broadening and progress of relations between Afghanistan and India. He expressed hope that these relations will be further broadened in the future.

Zail Singh, president of India, then expressed thanks for the sympathy of the people and Government of Afghanistan.

Thatcher Praises Indira, Rajiv

BK031627 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, says the people of Britain are angry, dismayed, and disgusted at the outragous behavior of a tiny minority of Sikhs living there. But the majority of Sikhs and Indians deeply mourned Mrs Gandhi's assassination. The British leader was talking to "News Report" of New Delhi this evening after attending Mrs Gandhi's funeral. Recalling her association with the late prime minister, Mrs Thatcher expressed her enormous respect for Mrs Gandhi's work as India's leader for such a long time and a world statesman. She had always felt very strongly for the unity of India and Mrs Thatcher believes that with the history of Gandhiji [Mahatma Gandhi], Jawahar Lal, Indira Gandhi, and now Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the people of India will pull together, reconcile differences and preserve the unity of the country.

Referring to her meeting with Mr Rajiv Gandhi this morning, she said she greatly respects him and admires his quiet courage. He will have all the loyalty, support, and respect that we can give him in the times to come, Mrs Thatcher said.

Shultz Meets Rajiv, Tikhonov

BK031558 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1544 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, and the prime minister of Japan, Mr Nakasone, met the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in New Delhi today. They expressed a desire for further improving relations with India.

Mr Shultz said the United States is interested in a strong and stable India. He said the two great democracies should work together.

Mr Gandhi is understood to have voiced India's concern over regional security in the context of the U.S. arms supply to Pakistan.

The two leaders met without aides for the first few minutes.

In New Delhi, the Soviet prime minister, Mr Tikhonov, and the U.S. secretary of states, Mr George Shultz, held a meeting this evening.

Rajiv, Singh Meet Leaders

BK040941 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] The president, Giani Zail Singh, today met several world leaders at the get together on the Rashtri Bhawan [president's house] lawn. Among those who attended were Pakistan president, Ziaul Haq and Bangladesh President Lieutenant General Ershad. The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi; the vice president, Mr Venkataraman; and the home minister, Mr Narasimha Rao; were also present.

Several world leaders, who have assembled in the capital to attend the funeral of Mrs Indira Gandhi, called on the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, during the last 2 days. These include the prime ministers of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, Japan, Ireland, the presidents of Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Zambia, the king of Bhutan, and the PLO chief, Mr 'Arafat. This morning the prime minister of Afghanistan, the foreign minister of France, leaders of delegations from Saudi Arabia, Suriname, and Thailand met Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

During the talks, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said India will continue to work for peace, disarmament, and nonalignement. He said he will also expand bilateral relations.

The world leaders have extended invitations to Mr Rajiv Gandhi to visit their countries.

The prime minister is meeting President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan and the Bangladesh president, Mr Ershad, this afternoon.

Leaders Call on Rajiv

BK041628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Dignitaries from all over the world, who attended Mrs Gandhi's funeral, have extended their full support and cooperation to the new prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the policies pursued by the late prime minister. During their meetings with Mr Rajiv Gandhi and on their departure from New Delhi, they expressed their full sympathy for the Indian people

and hoped that the country will emerge stronger and united. Mr Gandhi told them that India will continue to follow the same policies. It will go ahead with its work for peace, disarmament, and nonalignment. It will also pursue and further expand bilateral relations.

The leaders who called on Mr Rajiv Gandhi today included President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, President Ershad of Bangladesh, the Chinese vice premier, Mr Yao Yilin, and the UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar.

President Zia and Mr Rajiv Gandhi met by themselves for about 15 minutes. This was preceded by a meeting of the two delegations. The Pakistan president said his country shares India's sorrow as its neighbor. He said India and Pakistan must coexist. The prime minister said that India stands for peace in the region and in the whole world. Our concern is for our development. Bilateral relations and South Asian regional cooperation were discussed by the two leaders.

President Ershad of Bangladesh told Mr Rajiv Gandhi that Mrs Indira Gandhi was as much a mother to Bangladesh as to him. He stressed that there should be strong cooperation among the countries of the region.

The vice premier of China, Mr Yao Yilin, said it is in the interest of India and China to develop friendly and good neighborly relations. Mrs Gandhi had made her own contribution to the improvement of these relations. He described Mrs Gandhi as an outstanding statesman and praised her role as chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement. He invited Mr Rajiv Gandhi, on behalf of the Chinese Government, to visit his country.

Responding to his remarks, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said we look forward to better relations with China. The relations of the type that existed in the 50's. There are a few problems, but we should try to resolve them.

The UN secretary general said he was sure Mr Rajiv Gandhi will maintain and add to India's prestige. Mr Gandhi told him that one of the basic tenets of our policy is to support the United Nations.

The leaders who met Mr Gandhi today included the prime minister of Nepal, the Polish president, the Czechoslovak prime minister, the vice president of Cuba, the Afghan prime minister, the French foreign minister, and the representatives of Saudi Arabia, GDR, Egypt, Suriname and Thailand.

Several foreign dignitaries urged the prime minister to take follow up action on the six nation initiative to promote global peace and strive for nuclear disarmament. Many of them invited Mr Rajiv Gandhi to visit their countries.

On their departure from New Delhi, the Soviet prime minister, Mr Tikhonov; the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher; the Sri Lanka president, Mr Jayewardene; the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz; President Kaunda of Zambia and President Nyerere of Tanzania were seen off by Mr Buta Singh. Mr Tikhonov told Mr Buta Singh that Mr Rajiv Gandhi has a deep understanding of the world situation.

Mrs Thatcher said terrorism should have no place in any form if democracies are to survive.

Egyptian Official Meets Rajiv

NC041314 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Nov (MENA) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi today met with People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, who is currently in New Delhi to convey Egypt's condolences on the death of departed Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The Indian UNITED NEWS AGENCY reports that during the meeting, Rajiv Gandhi assured Dr Mahjub that India will continue Mrs Indira Gandhi's policy on the Arab world and the Third World.

Dr Mahjub affirmed that the views of Egypt and India on several international issues, including the situation in West Asia and Lebanon are identical. Mahjub emphasized that Egypt will continue to support the efforts of establishing peace in the world. He hoped that the Nonaligned Movement will be strengthened under Rajiv Gandhi's leadership.

Dr Mahjub had arrived in New Delhi the day before yesterday to represent Egypt at the funeral of Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Yao Yilin Meets Rajiv

OW041637 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi, November 4 (XINHUA) — New Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi received Yao Yilin, special envoy of the Chinese Government and vice-premier, at his official residence here this afternoon.

Yao Yilin, on behalf of Premier Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Government, and in his own name expressed deep condolences on the death of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Yao praised the late prime minister as an outstanding stateswoman of India, saying that "in recent years, the Sino-Indian relations have improved and developed steadily. Mrs. Indira Gandhi had made personal contributions to this development. Contributions we will not forget."

China and India, he noted, have some common ground. To promote good-neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries conformed with the fundamental interests of the two peoples. "We sincerely desire to see Sino-Indian relations improved and develop further and hope that the relations could be restored to what they were in the 1950's."

Rajiv Gandhi stated that his government would continue to follow the policy pursued so far. He said he shared Yao's view on bilateral relations.

"There have been a few problems among us," he said. "We shall have time to solve them and they would be settled in due time because we, two great countries, have enjoyed a traditional

friendship that can be traced several thousand years back." On behalf of Premier Zhao Ziyang, Yao invited Rajiv Gandhi to visit China at a time convenient to him and the Indian prime minister accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Rajiv Replaces New Delhi Security Chief
NC040715 Paris AFP in English 0659 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 4 (AFP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi today called an emergency Cabinet meeting and sacked the capital's security chief in a new bid to crack down on the sectarian violence which has rocked the city since his mother's assassination on Wednesday.

Mr. Gandhi, who succeeded his mother nine hours after she was killed by two Sikh bodygards, was to have met with the French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, one of the many foreign leaders to attend yesterday's state funeral of the slain leader.

But the new prime minister's office said the meeting had been postponed to allow Mr. Gandhi to consult with his Cabinet.

No official reason was given for the Cabinet meeting.

Informed sources said it must be important for Mr. Gandhi to have called off his engagements for the day, including his meeting with Mr. Fabius.

Earlier PRESS TRUST OF INDIA news agency said that Mr. Gandhi had sacked the New Delhi security chief, P.G. Gavai, apparently for failing to prevent the anti-Sikh backlash in the city which followed Mrs. Gandhi's murder.

Latest reports put the number killed in the capital at over 600 out of a national death toll of around 1,100.

Mr. Gavai was replaced by deputy minister for home affairs, Madan Mohan Kishan Wali.

After being sworn in, Mr. Wali said that his first priority was to "restore law and order."

He then held a series of meetings with Army commanders and police officials, official sources said.

Curfews were lifted today from parts of this city of six million people from 9 am (0330 GMT) to 6 pm (1230 GMT), but three of the worst-hit areas in the east, north and west not included, police said.

Fresh violence hit parts of the capital yesterday forcing police to open fire in as many as 10 separate places.

Police confirmed that seven people had been killed in the firing, but other reports put the number who died at 23.

There were no reports of any incidents in the streets of the capital today, but the situation was still tense with little traffic other than the movement of security forces.

Eyewitnesses said that troops were seen patrolling the streets in infantry combat vehicles, which seated up to 12 and were equipped with machine guns and missile firing launchers.

Reports said an estimated 22,000 troops are deployed in New Delhi and that the security forces were protecting around 15,000 people, mostly Sikhs, who were lodged in schools, police stations and Sikh temples.

Three Ministers Dropped From Rajiv Cabinet
BK050358 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The Union Council of Ministers has been expanded.

Almost all the former ministers of Mrs Gandhi's cabinet have been included and they hold the same portfolios.

However, the former minister for planning, Mr P.C. Setthi, and the former minister of state for parliamentary affairs, Mr Kalpanath Rai, and Mr Ramchandra Rath, who was minister of state for chemicals and fertilizers, have not been included.

Members of New Cabinet
NC041347 Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 4 Nov 84

[All names as received]

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 4 (AFP) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi expanded his Cabinet today and retained almost all the ministers in his slain mother Indira Gandhi's cabinet.

Mr Gandhi was sworn in with a four member team on October 31, barely eight hours after Sikh security guards had gunned down Mrs Gandhi.

The government list:

Rajiv Gandhi: Prime minister and minister in charge of external affairs, atomic energy, space, science and technology.
Pranam Mukherjee: Finance and commerce
P.V. Narasimha Rao: Home with temporary charge of planning
S.B. Chavan: Defence
P. Shiv Shanker: Energy and petroleum
Buta Singh: Parliamentary affairs, works and housing and sports
A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhry: Railways
Vasant Sathe: Chemicals and fertilisers
Rao Birendra Singh: Agriculture
B. Shankaranand: Health and family welfare
Vijay Bhaskara Reddy: Industry
Jagannath Kaushal: Law,justice and company affairs
Veerendra Patil: Labour and rehabilitation with additional charge of shipping and transport
Mrs. Mohsina Kidwai: Rural development

Besides the 13 Cabinet ministers, 21 ministers of state and 11 deputy ministers were sworn in today.

Further on Violence Following Assassination

Over 1,100 Reportedly Dead

NC030920 Paris AFP in English 0913 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Nov 3 (AFP) — The death toll in anti-Sikh violence since Indira Gandhi's assassination hs risen to more than 1,100 in New Delhi and the provinces, according to reports reaching here. The toll in New Delhi has exceeded 500, according to media reports, and newspapers predicted that the figure would rise. In the provinces, more than 600 people, most of them Sikhs, had been killed since Mrs. Gandhi was gunned down by Sikh bodyguards Wednesday. There were reports from the provinces that private citizens had formed militias to control the violence, as there apparently were not enough troops to enforce shoot-on-sight orders.

A paucity of security forces led the military to send reinforcements of tanks, armoured personnel carriers and heavily armed troops into the Indian capital today, hours before the cremation of the the slain prime minister, press correspondents said. They added that artillery units with Soviet-built tanks had been summoned from Punjab.

Doctors at the All India Institute of Medical Science, one of largest hospitals here, said that at least 400 bodies were lying in the hospital's morgue. "I can't give you a precise figure, but there must be at least 400 deaths," one doctor at the institute told journalists today. He said 70 per cent were Sikhs and the rest were Hindus.

Opposition Seeks Army's Aid

BK031635 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Leaders of major opposition parties met in New Delhi today and called upon the government to make effective use of military forces forthwith to curb violence that has erupted in the wake of Mrs Gandhi's assassination. The demand was made in a resolution adopted at their meeting in New Delhi today. Those who took part in it were the representatives of the CPI, the CPI-M, the Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party, Bharatiya Janata Party, Forward Bloc, Congress-S, Revolutionary Socialist Party, National Conference and the Rashtriya Sanjay Manch. The five Sikh head priests have appealed to the people to maintain harmony, peace and traditional love. According to agency reports they said this is necessary in the larger interest of the country.

Official Says 458 Killed

BK041245 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] The lieutenant governor of Delhi, Mr M.M.K. Wali, has said that the situation in Delhi is fully under control and no incident has been reported from any part of the city except one of a minor nature from East Delhi. Addressing his first news conference after taking over as the lieutenant governor this morning, he said his first task would be to restore normalcy and create confidence among the people. Mr Wali said the administration will deal with antisocial elements very strongly. He said the happenings during the last 3 days in the capital had been unprecedented and unexpected. The security forces have now been strengthened and intense patrolling is on in the city.

Mr Wali disclosed that the police had to open fire at more than a 100 places. He said a total number of 458 persons lost their lives in violence. Mr Wali said that looted property worth over 2 million rupees has been recovered and 1,800 persons have been arrested so far on charges of violence, arson and looting. Curfew in the city will be reimposed from 2000 tonight to 0600 tomorrow in areas where it was relaxed today.

'Improvement' of Situation Reported

BK050751 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] There has been a further improvement in the overall situation in many parts of the country. Life is fast returning to normal with the relaxation of curfew in various cities and towns. The capital is back to near-normal. With the curfew relaxed throughout Delhi from 0500 till 2100 today, all areas are humming with activities. Buses, taxis, scooters, and other vehicles are plying. A spokesman of the Delhi police told our correspondent a short while ago that the situation is well under control.

In Uttar Pradesh, the situation in the state capital Lucknow is peaceful. All government offices started functioning and life is returning to normal. Curfew was relaxed for 4 hours in 3 areas while it has been totally lifted in other parts of the city. No untoward incident has been reported during the last 48 hours. In Patna, curfew was relaxed from 0900 to 1730. All central and state government offices, banks, Life Insurance Corporation of India offices, and shopping centers opened in the city and vehicular traffic is also playing. Curfew has also been relaxed during daytime in Giridih town in Bihar.

In Orissa, curfew has been lifted in Rourkela this morning. No untoward incident has been reported and life is fast returning to normal in the steel city. In Madhya Pradesh, curfew has been imposed for 3 days from 0600 in Padwani town of Khargon District following cases of arson and looting.

Inquiry Committee on Gandhi Assassination

BK041633 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] The Union Cabinet today decided to set up a committee of inquiry headed by a sitting Supreme Court judge to inquire into the circumstances under which Mrs Gandhi was assassinated. Following the decision, the government also decided to entrust the investigation to a special investigating machinery. A team of senior officials is being constituted for the purpose.

Reportage on Zia Visit to Gandhi Funeral

Leaves for New Delhi

BK030524 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Islamabad for New Delhi. He is accompanied by a high-level delegation. Talking to newsmen at the airport prior to his departure, the president said although this is a moment of sorrow, I am going [to India] under better circumstances. The sole purpose of my visit to India at this time is to attend Mrs Indira Gandhi's funeral ceremony and to convey to the government and the people of India that Pakistan equally shares their grief and bereavement.

Those present at the airport to see the president off included, among others, the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee chairman, General Rahimudding Khan, Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, the deputy chief of staff of the Navy, the chairman of the Federal Advisory Council, federal ministers, senior government officials, and India's ambassador to Pakistan.

Discusses Indian Relations

BK030701 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Islamabad this morning for Delhi to attend the funeral cermony of the late Mrs Indira Gandhi. He is accompanied by a high-level delegation. Talking to newsmen at the airport prior to his departure, the president said he is going to India at a sad moment and it was his wish to go there under better circumstances. He said during his visit, he will convey to the Indian Government and people the feelings of grief and sorrow of the government and people of Pakistan.

In reply to a question, the president said Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's response to the condolences he offered on the telephone was encouraging and friendly. In reply to another question, he said he will meet Rajiv Gandhi but there can be no detailed talks on this occasion. He said Pakistan would endeavor to see that best [behtareen] relations are established with India. He said that a clear mind and heart provide opportunities for an improvement in relations. In the past, the president said, the two countries have made significant progress in improving their relations and he expressed the hope that these relations will improve further.

In reply to another question, the president said he will also meet with other world leaders in Delhi on this occasion.

Arrives in New Delhi

BK031039 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq is now in New Delhi to attend the funeral rites of the late Mrs Indira Gandhi. Talking to newsmen on his arrival in the Indian capital this morning, he said he and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had assured each other that they wanted normalization of relations and to attain the status of good neighbors. The president said he has spoken to Mr Rajiv Gandhi on telephone and, though it was not the occasion when he could expect a response from him in the political sense, yet the new Indian prime minister was positive and friendly in his attitude.

He expressed the hope that the process started by the late Mrs Gandhi will not only continue but also be expedited. He said Pakistan would continue to extend cooperation and friendship and offer unstinted support in the process of normalization of relations and the promotion of good-neighborly relations between Pakistan and India.

Paying tribute to late Mrs Indira Gandhi, the president said she was a leader of great stature. She served her country with great distinction.

Also arrived with the president were Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan; Finance Minister Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan; and the foreign secretary.

Meets Yao Yilin, Jayewardene

BK031553 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] President Ziaul Haq has met with Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin [in Delhi] and exchanged views on the need to maintain good-neighborly relations between the South Asian nations. The Chinese vice premier called on President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq within an hour of the latter's arrival in the Indian capital. The Chinese vice foreign minister, Yao Guang, also accompanied the Chinese vice premier. Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan; Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan; and the foreign secretary were also present on the occasion.

The Pakistani president also met with the Sri Lankan president, Jayewardene, in New Delhi today. The two heads of state exchanged views on matters of mutual interest.

Meets Shultz, Thatcher

BK031740 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Excerpts] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq today exchanged views with the Chinese vice premier, Mr Yao Yilin, on the need for maintenance of good-neighborliness among South Asian countries. The visiting Chinese vice premier had called on the president within an hour of his arrival in the Indian capital today.

The American secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, also called on the president in New Delhi today and discussed matters of mutual interest. The Jordanian crown prince, Hasan Ibn Talal, also called on the president today.

The president, along with the members of his delegation called on the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Meets With Rajiv Gandhi

BK041620 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Excerpts] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq had separate meetings with Indian President Giani Zail Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi today. The president stayed with them for some time and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest.

The president met with other leaders in the Indian capital today. UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar met with the president this afternoon and held talks with him on Afghanistan and other issues. They also reviewed the Iran-Iraq war and expressed the hope that this regrettable war would soon end. They also expressed concern at the drought in Ethiopia.

Later, in an interview, the UN secretary general said that he held useful talks with the Pakistan president and he was grateful to him for this. He expressed the hope that the next round of indirect talks on Afghanistan in Geneva would be successful and positive.

The president also exchanged views with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone. Both leaders reviewed prospects for a settlement of the Afghanistan issue through negotiations. They expressed satisfaction at the promotion of biltaral relations. The Japanese prime minister referred to his Pakistan visit and thanked the president for hospitality extended to him.

The president also met with Nepalese Prime Minister Mr Lokendra Bahadur Chand.

President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, while talking to newsmen in New Delhi today, said that his country aspires to new and effective measures regarding its relations with India as a result of the leadership of the latter's young prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi. He said he had come to Delhi not only to reaffirm the desire to normalize relations, but also to improve them further.

It is in the interest of both countries that their relations should be friendly to the maximum extent. The president said relations between the two countries could not improve through a dramatic measure by one side, but only through the settlement of issues through dialogue.

The president said that India has close relations with the Soviet Union and is also a leader of the Nonaligned Movement, which is why the new Indian prime minister can play an important role in connection with the settlement of the Afghan issue.

Returns Home, Comments

BK050608 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that his talks with the new Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, have been very satisfactory, positive, and useful, and he is awaiting much better, more affirmative, and more fruitful relations between the two countries in the future. He stated this while addressing a news conference at the airport on his return last night to Islamabad from New Delhi after attending the funeral of Mrs Indira Gandhi.

The president said that Rajiv Gandhi has assured him that India will spare no effort to establish better relations with Pakistan. He said that the Indian prime minister has categorically stated that good relations between Pakistan and India are in the interests of the two countries and they will help in achieving progress and prosperity for the peoples of two countries. The president said that he had gone to India with an abundant spirit of cordiality and had brought back similar feelings.

In reply to a question, he said that he hopes that talks between Pakistan and India will be resumed soon, paving the way for a better understanding between the two countries. He said that India is currently passing through a delicate period and hopes that it will be capable of containing its internal problems soon. He expressed the hope that India will be in a position to resume talks with Pakistan after tackling its internal difficulties. The president expressed the hope that the Indian prime minister will adopt an effective, concrete posture in resolving the issues between the two countries. In fact, it may be termed a new attitude.

In reply to a question, he said that he believes that the doors for dialogue should be kept open, because issues become more serious if the doors for negotiations remain closed. He said that it has always been Pakistan's endeavor, and it will remain so in future, to maintain good-neighborly relations with India based on dignity and respect. The friendship between the two countries is not only useful for them, but it will also foster stability in the region. He said that he has invited Rajiv Gandhi to visit Pakistan because he thinks that direct, personal contact is always useful for removing misunderstanding. He expressed the hope that the new Indian prime minister will reciprocate with similar feelings.

General Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that the Pakistanis are respectable and responsible people who desire peace and tranquillity in the region. In fact, India can play an importnat role in settling the Afghanistan issue by assisting Pakistan in finding a peaceful political resolution of the issue. In reply to a question, the president said that the Indian leaders, including the Indian president, and the prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, as well as Indian journalists, have expressed very positive reactions and that his talks in India will have very constructive results.

In reply to a question on U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan and another question on the Indian prime minister's talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in New Delhi, the president said that during his stay in New Delhi, he did not discuss these issues either with the Indian prime minister or with Shultz. However, he has made very clear Pakistan's stand that the arms being purchased by Pakistan are for her own security and that her nuclear program is solely for peaceful purposes to meet her energy needs.

In reply to another question on Pakistan's alleged interference in the Indian state of Punjab, the president said that it is not for Pakistan to give assurances in this regard, because the Pakistani Government is a responsible one that has some principles. A realistic analysis — direct or indirect — of these claims, coun-

terclaims, and allegations will reveal that Pakistan is neither responsible for India's internal affairs nor is it interfering in them.

The president said that during his brief stay in New Delhi, he had the chance to meet a number of world leaders and to exchange views with them on Afghanistan and international issues of mutual interest and bilateral relations. They included the prime ministers of the United Kingdom, Japan, and Nepal; the U.S. secretary of state; the presidents of Sri Lanka and Tanzania; the crown prince of Jordan; and the UN secretary general. The president also met with the Iranian foreign minister, who delivered to him a message from the Iranian president.

Prior to his departure from New Delhi, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq had a brief meeting with Rajiv Gandhi. All India Radio reported that they exchanged views on bilateral relations and South Asian regional cooperation. Earlier, the delegations of two countries had met.

Kabul Authorities' Border Charges Denied

BK021610 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] A representative of the Afghan Embassy in Islamabad today was apprised of [Pakistan's] reply to the protests lodged by the Kabul authorities twice recently with Pakistan. In their first protest on the 25th of last month, the Kabul authorities alleged that the Pakistani Armed Forces shelled with mortars and heavy weapons across the border toward Barikowt opposite Arandu village in Chitral District. On the 31st of last month, they also alleged that four Afghan citizens were wounded due to firing from the Pakistani side in the same area and a helicopter was damaged.

The Kabul authorities yesterday alleged that two helicopters were fired at when they were trying to land at Barikowt, as a result of which the helicopters were badly damaged.

The representative of the Afghan Embassy was told that a thorough investigation into these allegations were made. However, they proved totally incorrect and mischievous. The Pakistani Government categorically stated on Monday [29 October] that the Pakistani Armed Forces had not installed any heavy weapons where the alleged incidents occured. There was no shooting from the Pakistani Armed Forces side in the area or any other area at the border. The Kabul authorities are attempting to implicate Pakistan through false allegations in Afghanistan's internal incidents with which Pakistan has no connection. The apparent objective of Kabul authorities' attempts is to create complications during the UN General Assembly debate on the Afghanistan issue.

Bangladesh Information Minister Arrives 4 Nov

BK040930 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] The information minister of Bangladesh, Mr Shamsul Haq, arrived in Karachi today on a 5-day visit to Pakistan.

Feted by Information Minister

BK050738 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Federal information and broadcasting minister, Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq, has stressed the importance of increasing cooperation between Pakistan and Bangladesh to brighten the future of the two fraternal countries. He was addressing a dinner that he was hosting in honor of the Bangladesh information and broadcasting minister, Shamsul Haq, in Islamabad last night. He said that the media of the two countries can play an important role in achieving this objective. Commenting on Bangladesh's efforts to establish South Asian regional cooperation, he said that Pakistan is happy to see that it is involved in such active efforts with other regional countries aimed at identifying areas of mutual cooperation for common benefit and formulating concrete, practical programs for economic progress.

In his speech, the Bangladesh information minister said that Bangladesh and Paksitan are tied by deep historical, religious, and cultural bonds. The people of the two countries have identical aspirations and it is in their interest to stabilize these ties of friendship and cooperation.

Reportage on Anniversary of Embassy Takeover

Friday Sermon Notes Takeover

LD021512 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Excerpts] On the eve of 4 November, anniversary of imam of the ummah's exile, pupil's day, and anniversary of the occupation of the den of espionage, [American Embassy], millions of the Muslim compatriots took part in the Friday prayer rituals throughout the country. The Muslim and revolutionary people of Tehran gathered at Tehran University and roads surrounding it and held this everlasting Islamic tradition under the leadership of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran's Friday imam.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin said in his second sermon:

[Begin Khamene'i recording] The move toward the embassy and taking over the den of espionage showed that America's power and its awe and formidableness are myths. They are not able to carry out their whims. One should not imagine that the government ruling over the United States of America at the time was lenient in connection with the issue of the hostages; it was not. They did what they could. Today, the opposition party claims that the U.S. Government at the time was lenient. That was not the case. Poor Carter should not be blamed; he did what he could. The attack on Tabas, the military attack, was not a mean feat. The economic embargo imposed on Iran was not a mean achievement. Pressure exerted on all their allies in the world to make them cut their economic relations with Iran was considerable.

We are not enemies of the U.S. nation; we bear no hostility toward that geographic region and that land. We are hostile toward domineering policies. In a situation when America has taken over the breathing space of the deprived nations and does not allow them to breathe, nations can not remain silent. Of course, they will not remain silent. This is the mistake the superpowers have made. They imagined that if they take over the propaganda machines and deprive nations from having their own means of propaganda, if they surround the oppressed nations and exert pressure and suppress them, their problems will be solved and the crisis will sort itself out.

This was the biggest mistake the superpowers have made. America has put this theory to the test several times during the past few years but has not learned its lesson. In Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and Lebanon they tried this theory. Putting pressure on nations does not solve anything. Ultimately, nations are more powerful than the biggest world powers. Those nations which are patient, courageous, and resilient will eventually overcome the superpowers. This is something that superpowers should understand.

Although — as we have announced repeatedly in the past and as our dear and esteemed imam mentioned in his wise speech a few days ago — we are determined to have just and healthy relations with all the countries of the world, there are a number of exceptions; one of them is the United States of America. As long as the United States of America continues its domineering and ill-intentioned policies toward nations, in the name of Islam and the Islamic revolution we cannot have relations with it.

We can not extend a hand of friendship toward the United States of America. Such a step will only be possible if a major and general change is implemented in the policies of the United States of America. The policies of the Islamic Republic directly oppose the policies of the United States of America. We will not stop at rejecting friendly relations with the United States of America; rather, as long as American policies are geared to dealing blows on the revolution and the Islamic Republic, as long as the United States continues conspiring against this nation and the chosen regime of this nation, we consider it our right to retaliate and inflict damage on U.S. interests throughout the world. [end recording]

More on Friday Sermon

GF021318 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Arabic Friday sermon by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran Friday imam and president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at Tehran University on 2 November — recorded]

[Text] Peace be upon all our Muslim nations throughout the world. In the march of our just struggle against the United States there was an important and prominent turning point which is (?well-known). We must [words indistinct] to all those interested in the affairs of the Muslim world, and that is the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the detention of the U.S. diplomats in the embassy. We will briefly throw some light on the incident on the occasion of its anniversary.

The occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was a natural and inevitable action in view of the (?chronically) unequal relations on the world political arena. The documents that were found at the U.S. Embassy and which were later published have clarified a bitter fact, namely that the U.S. Embassy was a center for activating antirevolutionary [word indistinct] leaderships that aimed to seize power. There was no greater motive for the Islamic students in their occupation of the embassy — and the millions who rose in support of that action — than the just and diabolical policy of the United States in the international arena, including its hostile policy toward the Islamic revolution.

What else can a people who are revolting do, a people who refuse to succumb to the international arrogance of the United States, an arrogance that has regrettably become an unchallengeable order [hadha al-ta'annut alladhi asbaha ma' al-asaf kalimat la taqbal al-tardid] in the policy of subservient states? When international quarters block their ears and refuse to hear the cry for justice by a people, when the trumpets of international propaganda mobilize their resources that are provided by funds from the great powers against these people, and when some countries neighboring these people plot against them by cooperating with the United States, instead of helping the people who are making enormous sacrifices to be free of the yoke of the United States, and when all the roads are blocked in the way of a people who want to obtain their legitimate rights, what can such a people do?

The biggest mistake of the Great Powers lies in their inability to see the correct answer to that question. The arrogant oppressors do not have a sound knowledge of humanpotential and therefore they cannot have a correct (?explanation) of the reactions arising from the pressure they exert on peoples. The United States once committed this mistake and the age of the great Islamic revolution came about; it committed the mistake a second time after the victory of the revolution.

It then tried to return to the political arena in Iran and exploit the negligence and (?opportunism) of some of the officials in our country at the time who had no ideological or historical connection with the revolution, and exert various pressures on the political, military, and information levels of our young revolution. It sought to dig its bloody claws into these people. It was natural for our people not to surrender and succumb to such aggressive attempts.

The occupation of the U.S. Embassy was a natural response by our people to the U.S. policy. Our students and people sacrifice themselves for the revolution that rejects all injustices. Therefore they set forth the cry of the revolution to both the oppressors and the oppressed — the cry of this event to the world's oppressors is that unjust international relations will not go unanswered by the peoples of the world.

The closure of the outlets of the normal activities of international organizations and of international information channels will not lead to the collapse of the peoples and to their oppression. The people have numerous ways to stand up against international arrogance. The superpowers have no means to repulse the movement of a nation, once the children of that nation acquire courage and perspicacity while moving along this path. It is a fact that the power of the people will overcome the power of the coercive international powers. The United States has tasted the bitterness of this experience in Vietnam, in Africa, in Latin America, in the Middle East, and in Lebanon. So far it has not learned the lesson.

These incidences teach all peoples a lesson. It implies that they should know that the [word indistinct] of the superpowers is their [words indistinct] and that their domination is merely a false legend. These powers nowadays are intensifying their grip on the world through a false (?victory), and through the deceptive [words indistinct]. These powers cannot frighten the people. Although, through the occupation of the U.S. Embassy, we could not avert the U.S. aggressive policies directed against us, yet — through God's help — we succeeded in uprooting the U.S. domination of our country. This is a major blow that can always be dealt to a superpower which adheres to the spirit of coerciveness and aggression.

Brothers and sisters all over the world, the basic significance of the occupation of the embassy is the power of the people and weakness of the demons, who are nowadays collapsing in the world. The significance of this incident is the need to act couragously and audaciously in order to stand up firmly against the international dictatorial powers. This is also a warning to the superpowers of the action of the oppressed peoples against whom injustice is committed. We are confident that the oppressed peoples of the world will be inspired by the lessons of this incident once they grasp it. Will the demons of the world learn the lesson?

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Surely we have been given the abundance of good. So pray to your Lord and offer sacrifices. Surely, it is your enemy who is without an issue.

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

LD031152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 NOV 84

[Text] On the occasion of the storming of the den of espionage [U.S. Embassy in Tehran], the Foreign Ministry has issued a statement. The statement, while congratulating the anniversary of the occasion when the genuine, Muslim, revolutionary people following the line of the Imam [Khomeyni] launched their storming — an occasion which the great leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran labeled as a revolution even greater than the first revolution — addresses the imam of the ummah and the Muslim and combative people of Iran, as well as all the world oppressed people, saying:

The 4 November date was when the Muslim students who are faithful to the revolution, having occupied the U.S. den of espionage in Tehran and having published couments and evidence of plots by the arch-Satan, opened a new chapter in the process of the revolution. They then foiled the last hopes of the United States to return to Iran and resume its previous dominant relations. As a result, they became the source of a fresh movement among the world Muslims. Not only the Muslim Iranian ummah, but the world's deprived and colonized peoples admire and love 4 November, for they have learned a lesson from the closure of the center of conspiracies of the arch-Satan and the publication of documents and evidence of the den of corruption. They have learned that the might of global arrogance and U.S. imperialism is an empty and pretentious might; that it is a might created by the propaganda machinery of the Zionists and intelligence organizations; that whenever nations — relying on God almighty and their own decisive will and faith — rise to fight it, they shall rub its nose in the dust; they shall personally witness the emptiness of the might and grandeur of this so-called superpower.

The Muslim Iranian people and the global oppressed people learned that these so-called U.S. embassies are nothing but centers for espionage and conspiratorial activities against the interests of the deprived and repressed peoples of countries; that they engage in nothing else but the plundering of their national wealth and enslaving of them by various means.

All the oppressed peoples have learned that they must not be misled by the liberal policies of global arrogance — these so-called supporters of the human rights and supporters of international law. For under this pleasant face there is an immoral face which has no other objective in mind but to colonize and plunder the deprived and oppressed peoples.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while marking this historic day, once again declares to the United States and all other arrogant powers of the world that the Muslim and oppressed people of Iran, as they demonstrated during the past few postrevolution years, shall, relying on God almighty, and their own unshakable will, and under the leadership of their

imam, stride forward in order to fight and annihilate global arrogance and to stop the domination of imperialism and Zionism over the Muslim and oppressed peoples. It shall continue this until the total annihilation of arrogance.

Musavi Visits Embassy, Comments

LD032043 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Excerpts] On the eve of the fifth anniversary of the occupation of the nest of spies by Muslim students following the Imam's line, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi this afternoon inspected various parts of this espionage center and held talks with Muslim students on the methods of reconstructing the collected documents. During this meeting, the prime minister first talked to several Muslim students about the ways in which the documents and microfiches which were shredded in the nest of spies were reassembled.

Two Muslim students presented a report on the stages in the reconstruction of these documents, procedures for their publication, steps taken to reveal the individuals who had been in contact with the CIA's espionage center in Iran, the efforts of the Muslim students to establish its history, the procedures by which the nest of spies was occupied, and the events which followed this move against arrogance. In their speech, the two Muslim students asked that the responsible officials of our country and the mass media adopt the appropriate steps for the publication and distribution of these seized documents and that they make proper use of these documents and take actions to ensure that society has better access to them.

In his report, one of the Muslim students said that the documents seized in the espionage den belong to the U.S. State Department, Department of Defense, and the CIA's espionage station in Iran. He added: So far, more than 2,000 pages of the documents which had been shredded or turned into powdered microfiches by the CIA spies during the storming of the U.S. nest of spies have been reassembled; a number of the self-sacrificing members of the Islamic revolution have assisted the Muslim students in doing so. He continued: Through the reassembly of the documents from the espionage den, a large number of individuals who had links with the CIA'S espionage station in Iran have been exposed, and steps have been taken by the responsible officials of our country to prosecute and arrest these individuals. He added: So far, 41 books have been published containing 1,739 documents from the espionage den; 262 of the documents are related to the activities of the CIA organization in Iran.

Emphasizing that the Muslim students will continue their efforts in order to put together the rest of the seized documents, he said: In the near future seven books will be published about meetings between U.S. and Soviet officials, U.S. and Soviet intelligence and counterintelligence issues, economic issues of the Soviet Union, and issues related to those citizens of the Eastern Bloc who seek political asylum.

Following his visit, the prime minister was interviewed by our correspondent, to which we draw your attention:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Musavi, you visited various parts of the espionage den on the anniversary of the occupation of this den by Muslim students following the imam's line. Would you please give your own interpretation of the significance of this action, particularly from a political viewpoint?

[Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I believe that the imam of the nation expressed it best in this regard when he referred to the occupation of the espionage den as the start of the second [phase of the] revolution. In fact, when we review the events of the past several years, we realize how far this issue has affected our domestic and foreign policies, and has resulted in clarification of our policy lines and uprooting of the U.S. influence in Iran. It does not appear that we would have have been able to maintain the stability of this revolution without the occupation of this den; and we would have not been able to make as much progress. When one visits this complex and sees these extremely complicated and sophisticated systems, one realizes the extent of their conspiracy and the difficulty that our brothers doing the work here are confronting. Anyway, during this short interview, it will not be possible to explain the great role played by the occupation of the espionage den. This is something that our nation and all the oppressed and deprived nations of the world are witnessing.

[Correspondent] What are your views about using the documents of this den to condemn America in international circles, particularly at the Hague Court, where we are facing some difficulties?

[Musavi] Our brothers are working very hard; before inspecting the place one could not imagine how hard the work is. Of course, these documents can have various uses, the most important of which is to demonstrate the approach adopted by a superpower in the Third World. These documents revealed the superpower's bare face to us and showed how the most complex methods are used for implementation of a superpower's policies in an oppressed country of the Third World. Of course, this superpower gains its superiority from material power and criminal ideas. All the committed forces interested in political analysis should pay attention to this point. They should study and investigate these documents, since full analyses of these documents and gradual publication of the books by our brothers can play a very great role in our country's future policy.

Apart from this, we come across some other revelations in these documents. In my view, these documents can throw some light on our economic problems, the degree of the former regime's dependence on the United States, and the effects of U.S. policies on various cultural, political, social, economic, and other sectors of our country. Careful analyses of these documents can be more useful, and some, in my opinion, can be used in the Hague Court, because it seems that there are some interesting documents in connection with the purchase of arms.

Rafsanjani Marks Embassy Takeover

LD040800 Tehran IRNA in English 0755 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov 4, IRNA — Majlis Speaker 'Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani here Sunday said that Americans sent to

exile Imam Khomeyni from Iran some 20 years ago with the hope of becoming fully dominant over Iran and impose capitulation over Iranians. But, he stressed, 15 years after that incident, Muslim and revolutionary Iranian youths gave a tooth-breaking answer to the Americans and with a reciprocal measure, destroyed the credit the U.S. had gained over years.

Speaking at Sunday morning's Majlis open session, Rafsanjani said that what happened on this day five years ago showed to the world that no matter how invulnerable the superpowers, they could not resist vis-a-vis the will of the nations.

Speaker Rafsanjani hoped that the day would be inspiring for other Muslim, oppressed, and Third World Nations.

Nov. 4 marks Students Day, the day when Imam Khomeyni was sent to exile from the country, and the day when the U.S. den of spies was taken over by Muslim students following Imam Khomeyni's line. Rafsanjani, on this occasion, also wished success for the students.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques

No 1,899

LD021801 Tehran IRNA in English 1736 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov 2, IRNA — The Joint Staff Command Communique No 1,899 issued Friday announced that the Islamic combatants zeroed in on the Iraqi positions, motorised columns and logistic routes using artillery and mortar fire during the past 24 hours in the northwestern fronts between Piranshahr, Marivan and Panjwin killing or wounding about 30 Iraqi personnel.

Also, the enemy fire was extinguished and several of their frontline positions were set ablaze. Some enemy artillery and heavy gun positions as well as an observation post were completely demolished. Meanwhile, an Iraqi patrol group was subjected to the Islamic combatants' fire in Panjwin region and casualties and losses were inflicted upon the enemy forces.

In the western border fronts, sporadic exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued during which the enemy forces sustained human and financial losses. About ten Iraqis were killed or wounded and over seven bunkers were demolished in these fronts.

The Iraqi engineering activities and movements were checked in the western fronts during the said period, added the communique.

In the southern fronts and the Arvand front scene, Iraqi positions came under the Islamic combatants' fire as a result of which the Iraqi activities to construct bunkers were stopped or curtailed.

In the southern fronts, intensity of fire exchange was heavier in Talayeh, Majnun and Mushk regions.

The gendarmeric forces killed a number of Iraqi forces and destroyed eight weaponry positions and one observation post.

Also the Iraqi patrol activities in the southern fronts were all thwarted.

Three housing units were destroyed as a result of Iraqi long-range artillery fire upon Abadan, concluded the Joint Staff Command communique.

No 1900

LD031824 Tehran IRNA in English 1627 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov 3, IRNA — The Islamic forces of Iran killed or wounded 40 Iraqi soldiers in the northwest and central battle fronts during Friday's fighting and destroyed four group bunkers and three observation posts.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces also reported 35 enemy casualties in the southern fronts across the Arvand River. Other enemy losses were three trucks, one drilling vehicle, and seven group bunkers.

In other southern fronts, the Islamic forces continued to carry out their patrol and reconnaissance operations and their fire checked enemy infantry movements in the Nahr-e Anbar and Chazzabeh areas. Iraqi sporadic shelling of Abadan damaged 10 homes and two shops Friday, conluded the Joint Staff Communique No. 1900.

No 1,901

LD041719 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] In Communique 1,901, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced:

Yesterday, most of the clashes between our forces and the enemy occurred in the Sardasht border sectors. Thanks to the fire of the combatants of Islam a number of enemy supply vehicles were stopped and Iraqi relief operations were disrupted. The proud forces of Islam enjoyed superiority of firepower on those fronts.

Exchange of fire continued on the Bakhtaran and Ilam border fronts. Our forces continued expanding and strengthening their positions and trenches, opened defensive fire, and dispatched patrol groups, performing the necessary reconnaisance work and inflicting considerable losses and casualties on the Ba'thist mercenaries.

Enemy losses were: two mortar-launcher positions, two observation posts and five heavy weapons' emplacements destroyed, and an ammunition dump set on fire. Ten Saddamites were killed or injured.

During exchanges of fire on the southern fronts, gendarmerie combatants kept the Fao-Basra supply route under control, silenced enemy fire, killed or injured at least five enemy personnel and destroyed four trenches and observation posts.

The other combatants of Islam prevented enemy patrol operations and engineering activities in the sectors opposite Chazzabeh, 'Ayn Khosh, and Fakkeh. Yesterday, Hoseyniyeh was the scene of the heaviest clashes.